

# The Sun

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

**Amusements Today.**  
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**Another Monstrous Pension Job.**  
By the strong vote of 137 yeas to 62 nays the House on Monday set apart a day for the consideration of the bill which gives to every surviving soldier or sailor of the Mexican war, and to every surviving soldier or sailor of the Indian war, a pension of \$8 a month.

This measure has been for several years before Congress seeking recognition, but has been put off from session to session, until now it is again before the House.

The establishment of the principle on which this bill is founded would fasten a terrible burden upon the finances of the country. No one questions the propriety of pensioning the soldiers and sailors who were maimed or made permanent invalids, as well as the needy dependents of those who died in the discharge of their duty.

But to put upon the pension rolls all who were in service, even if they never saw a gun, is an entirely different matter. A man who was a soldier, but who never saw a gun, and who never left the recruiting station, might draw a pension for the next thirty years, should he live so long, under such legislation.

The original introduction of this preposterous principle was due to a kindly public feeling toward the survivors of the two wars with Great Britain. The veterans of the Revolution were regarded not only as soldiers, but as fathers and founders of the nation; and in indiscriminate pensioning of all who were in service at the time of the Revolution, it was not seriously intended to create a precedent. The veterans of 1812 came to be associated in popular respect with the heroes of the preceding war, as defenders of the country at a time when its fortunes were still uncertain.

In 1879, when the war had been closed, fifty-four years had passed since the close of the Revolution. The pension rolls were also all put on the pension rolls. The pension rolls were also all put on the pension rolls. The pension rolls were also all put on the pension rolls.

Were the precedent of 1812 confirmed in the case of the Indian and Mexican wars, its application to the civil war would be almost certain. Fewer than fourteen years elapsed between the close of the Mexican war and the outbreak of the rebellion; and probably less than ten years have there been a general outcry to treat the survivors of the war for the Union at least no worse than the survivors of the invasion of Mexico.

What demand would involve a comparison of the armies of Scott and Taylor with the hosts that were in service between 1861 and 1865 will suggest.

**Last Phase of the Monitor Swindle.**

Since WILLIAM E. CHANDLER became Secretary of the Navy he has chiefly devoted his attention to two objects. The first is to increase the patronage and the power of the department by getting control of the Coast Survey, the Lighthouse Service, the Revenue Marine, and the Life Saving Service, all now under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHANDLER's recommendations to this end have been with one exception, namely, to build and fitting the turret and pilot house of the ironclad Monitor, and without even asking the consent of the President. He is also in the process of radical changes in the administration of several important branches of the public service. Some of these proposed changes were rejected by Congress thirty years ago.

Mr. CHANDLER wanted not only to enlarge his official consequence, but also to provide places for a body of superfluous naval officers, who are drawing pay without rendering any equivalent to the Government.

The second object of Mr. CHANDLER has been to complete the jobs which SEAN ROSSON began in 1877 by illegal and corrupt contracts for the fraud-laden monitors, and to build new ships at the yards of J. ROSSON and the other contractors of the old Ring.

For seven years. During all that time the Navy Ring has endeavored in every possible way to get Congress to recognize the Rossion contracts, even indirectly, but without success until this act was passed.

The launching of the monitors was authorized. That was the first step. The act directs the Naval Advisory Board, created by the act, to report upon the "wisdom and expediency of completing the said monitors."

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**Egypt's New Government.**

Some of the details of the scheme approved by Lord DUFFERIN for the future government of Egypt are now published. They are already calculated to disarm opposition on the part of the Continental powers, and they aim to conciliate public opinion in Great Britain by purporting to restore the rights of self-government to the Egyptian people. Their practical outcome will be to leave the Suez Canal at the mercy in time of war of the strongest naval power, that is to say, of England, and to make the Khedive as absolutely master of his subjects as his father ever was.

By what material force, however, this autocratic authority is to be sustained we are not yet informed. If Prince Tewfik, as seems inevitable, must rely for support on the continued presence of an English army, or on a gendarmic force of Englishmen, he will virtually pass into a state of tutelage like that imposed on the Indian Rajas, and his despotic powers will be exercised in the interest of his protector.

It is said that the provisions of Lord DUFFERIN's project relating to the Suez Canal have allayed the misgivings entertained at Cairo by the Egyptian people. It is said that the provisions of Lord DUFFERIN's project relating to the Suez Canal have allayed the misgivings entertained at Cairo by the Egyptian people. It is said that the provisions of Lord DUFFERIN's project relating to the Suez Canal have allayed the misgivings entertained at Cairo by the Egyptian people.

Let us look now at the equally specious and deceptive regulations suggested for the internal administration of Egypt. According to the scheme transmitted by Lord DUFFERIN to the British Foreign Office, all executive power is lodged in the Khedive and a council of twelve "responsible" Ministers. To whom are these Ministers accountable?

Really to the Khedive alone, for he can appoint and dismiss them at his pleasure; ostensibly to a so-called legislative council of fourteen members, one-half of whom are nominated by the Khedive, while the other half are chosen by a system of double election.

Should, then, the ruler and his Ministry fail to please any of their candidates in the elective seats, they would only need to bribe one of the elected members to secure a majority of the legislative chamber. Under these conditions a Cabinet would be as certain of securing the adoption of their measures as men can be of anything in this world.

By an almost superfluous precaution, however, against fraudulent conduct on the part of the elective members, the initiative of legislation is to rest wholly with the Ministers. In other words, these curious legislators are not to open their mouths until a question is put to them, and this, of course, will not be done, unless the proposers feel sure of an affirmative answer.

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**The Drawback in New York.**

The Twelve think our fashionable society keeps too late hours. Eleven o'clock in the evening, it says, is too late to begin a ball, since the entertainment, of course, cannot close before the small hours of the morning. The consequence being loss of sleep to the run of masculine ball goers, our contemporary calls the increased lateness of such gatherings "one of the most noxious follies of the time in New York."

Undoubtedly the late hours which attendance upon balls imposes are injurious to numbers of young fellows. They lose too much sleep, and to revive their exhausted energies so as to be ready for the next day's work, they are driven to the use of dangerous stimulants in the way of morning cocktails.

But it is not easy to start late in the morning, and to get up at an earlier hour than that which has now become customary. Not because fashion so directs, but because convenience and necessity require. The time for dinner for very many busy men of affairs has been put off until seven, eight, or even later, especially when they must array themselves for that important repast in the regulation dinner costume.

The late hour at which balls begin has therefore not been fixed by fashion, but by an association of English customs, but because necessity requires it, as the habits of fashionable and of busy New York now are. There is no chance whatever that the time will be put back to nine, as the Times advises. It is more likely to be made later. For not only is there the dinner to be considered, but the various entertainments of the day, the party of receptions and what not, must be allowed for. The devotees of pleasure must have a few hours for repose to repair ravages, so as to be ready for the culminating entertainment.

And yet the Times is right in warning our ball goers, among men especially, of the danger of indulging in hours so late throughout the gay season. But what it ought to tell these young fellows is that it is folly for them to undertake to be men of business and men of fashion at the same time. Nobody can afford to pursue pleasure in that way unless he is able to make it his main business, as, happily, very few of our men can do. They cannot be men of fashion, in bed at three o'clock in the morning for mouth-to-mouth, and get down town selling goods or scraping together commissions six hours later in the day.

It is all folly, and their attempt to do it goes far to explain why on the male side our ball rooms present so undesirable an appearance. Most of the men really do not belong to such entertainments. The odor of the shop and the manners of the exchange cling to them too unmistakably. In vain they attempt to carry themselves like elegant men of leisure, luxurious and graceful.

Of course it is different with fashionable women. They can give their chief care to pleasure, and make it their main business, while their husbands and fathers are down town earning the money with which their state is to be supported. They are not fretted with such anxieties, anxieties which oppress even the richest man, and perhaps him much more than the poorer. That is the reason why foreigners are pretty unanimous in expressing the opinion that our fashionable women are greatly superior to the men with whom they associate in their social accomplishments and the graces which luxury breeds. They tell not, neither do they spin; but the men are delving away like slaves in a mine, and need the sleep of a day laborer. Of course they lack the repose of elegance and the courtly distinction they would affect.

Is it not true, in fine, that a gracious, elegant, and beautiful society, wherein the pursuit of pleasure is made an art, is not possible in a commercial and mercantile community like New York?

**The Reversal of Judge Haight's Decision.**

The action of the General Term of the Supreme Court in reversing Judge Haight's decision of last summer refusing to allow a writ of mandamus to compel the Central and Erie Railroads to receive and deliver freight more promptly than they did during the great strike of the freight handlers, would have been more interesting if it had been earlier. There is no exigency which requires a mandamus now. Still, the law as laid down by the General Term is of great importance as practically controlling the action of the judiciary, in this department at least, whenever a state of things shall arise similar to that which existed here when the case was argued before Judge Haight.

Judge Haight was "brought down" from Buffalo to render the decision, which the General Term has reversed. He can hardly have come here to hold court without the approval of the very Judges who now differ with him as to the law.

As assigned, and reported by the Senate Committee, the Post Office Appropriation bill which had passed the House provided that the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two shall take effect the 1st of July, 1893, instead of the 1st of January, 1893. There are two good arguments for this change. One is that the former date is the beginning of a fiscal year, and in this sense the reduction will be a great public benefit, the sooner it is conferred the better. In one form, the receipts of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year show a surplus of nearly two millions over the expenditures; in another form, with sundry extra allowances, they show a surplus of nearly three millions over the expenditures.

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## THE RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Monday being the day when the rules could be suspended by a two-thirds vote, the railroad men tried to get a day set for the consideration of one of their bills. A very nice trick—a trap, in fact, for the unwary, into which a number fell—was resorted to.

Ben Butterworth, whose constituency in Cincinnati last repudiated him, wants to be Governor of Ohio, and he knows that a large number of shakels will be required to secure the Republican nomination, and a still larger number to make "his calling and election sure." Naturally he turns to the rich railway corporations, and they never give or promise anything to a politician without a "quid pro quo," usually requiring something in advance as an earnest.

Ben is on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and several bills have been considered by that committee which the corporations want passed and one which they do not want passed. The one they don't want passed is intended to force the Pacific Railroad to close its lines in Kansas and take patents for it, so that it will be subject to taxation in Kansas. Anderson of Kansas is fighting for this measure.

To secure a day in court for the consolidation of the bills, the railroad men agreed to a favorable report on the other bill, which was made, and then Butterworth came in Monday with this resolution:

Resolved, That Wednesday, Jan. 26, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, this order and interfere with the consideration of any bill or bills of the Senate.

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## THE SALVATION ARMY AT GENEVA.

At Geneva a thoroughfare of Swiss soldiers and men in blue uniforms is seen.

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—A detachment of the Salvation Army, headed by Miss Catherine Booth, daughter of the founder of the organization, has been here for a fortnight, engaged in a religious mission. It is the first time that the Salvation Army has been in Geneva since the death of William Booth.

Miss Catherine Booth, who is now in her 40th year, is a Frenchwoman, and she speaks French with an English accent. She is a very popular figure, and she has been very successful in her mission. She has been very successful in her mission. She has been very successful in her mission.

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